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influence is felt of such causes as the preference on the part of women for factory and shop and hotel life, because of the larger freedom, more specialized work, and better social position which it affords.

As to wages, the author finds, too, that the difference between the situation abroad and in this country is not so great as is usually imagined. Larger nominal wages are paid here than there, but the difference is lessened by the gifts in money, clothes, *pour-boires*, etc., which are so assured by custom in Europe as to be practically a part of the wage-contract.

In the methods employed abroad the author finds little which could be helpfully adopted here, except perhaps the German "service book," in which she discovers many advantages. The governmental control implied by its use is too foreign, however, to our usages to make its adoption conceivable.

There is reason for congratulation that in this country the problem has been deemed "worthy of historical study and scientific investigation, and so has been raised to a higher plane than it occupies in Europe," a claim which rests for its substantiation largely on the two editions of Miss Salmon's book.

S. P. BRECKINRIDGE.

The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania. By OSCAR KUHN. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THIS book is somewhat in line with several recent attempts to trace the various race elements contributing to the formation of the American people. Emigrants came from Germany and Switzerland to nearly every one of the English-speaking colonies; but in Pennsylvania alone they have remained largely as a separate people, constituting what are commonly known as the "Pennsylvania Dutch."

In four essays the author treats of the religion, education, language, and customs of these peculiar people. He aims at a general sketch rather than a consecutive or intensive study, depending largely upon such investigators as Sachse, Brumbaugh, Pennypacker, Knapp, Rupp, and Rush. But he has supplemented them by quotations from letters and documents which lend not only an animated but a trustworthy air to the whole. Two introductory chapters describe the sad results of the Thirty Years' War in Germany, the first cause of migration, and the difficulties and perils attending the ocean voyages.

Many deductions bring the account down to the present day. The result is a readable book, but leaving the impression that the author

has felt called upon to make a defense of his people. This he does by comparing them with migrants from other countries and calling attention to counter-deficiencies, such as illiteracy, intemperance, etc., among the latter. He is sensitive because the conservatism of the Pennsylvania German element has made it the object of ridicule and frequently criticism; but this conservatism he would offset against the "haste-makes-waste" policy of their English-speaking neighbors.

The disputed question concerning the origin of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" language is explained by the author as being a mingling of the Frankish and Allemanic dialects, and the whole modified by contact with the English. His discussion of these orthographic changes, together with a similar study of family names in an appendix, gives no small side value to the work. He estimates the number of descendants of the Germans and Swiss in the United States at between four and five million, of whom two million still inhabit Pennsylvania.

A few misspellings occur, as Thompson (p. 81) for Charles Thompson, the secretary of the Continental Congress. Speaking of the spread of the Germans westward, the author uses the phrases (p. 60), "after the successful outcome of the French and Indian wars, when Ohio was thrown open to enterprising settlers." Since a quarter of a century elapsed between these two events, the language seems a little misleading. However, the few apparent defects are more than atoned for in the interesting sketch of a most peculiar element in American social life.

EDWIN E. SPARKS.

The Wisdom of Passion; or, The Motives of Human Nature. By SALVARONA. Everett, Mass.: Mystic River Book Co.

ONE who is familiar with the more recent tendencies in psychology, pedagogy, and ethics might be tempted to dismiss this book with the summary verdict that it is merely an outsider's version of the esoteric doctrine of "interest." This would be a piece of scholastic snobbery, however, for the book has a vitality of its own which merits attention. It certainly does not show many impressions of the academic death-mask. The author is not unacquainted with books, but a careful and candid reader will feel before he has turned many pages that his author has been using his own eyes and thinking his own thoughts rather than following a bookish tradition. He is not merely making a book out of other books. There is genuineness, directness, and unconventionality enough in the argument to make it worth reading, whether its conclusions are convincing or not. The central idea is, to use the